

# THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

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NUMBER 24

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—Rue des Etrangers.  
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Nº 220 Rua do Catete.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,  
Chargé d'affaires.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua do  
Visconde de Iguazu.  
THOMAS ADAMSON,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 1 Rua da  
Alfândega.  
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

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## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of granting a supplementary credit to an embassy to China has called out several notable speeches on the question of introducing Chinese labor into Brazil. In view of the issue at stake in this movement, we give some extracts from two of the notable speeches against the measure. In the course of his speech on the question, September 1st, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco said:

I ask in the first place if the Chinaman is necessary; if he is detained by our labor system; if he is convenient; if he is an element of progress; if he is the solution which the noble president of the council wanted for his question in regard to substituting or making good the want of laborers; and then I will reserve it to myself to show that the Chinaman cannot come to Brazil without causing the population of European origin to disappear; without transforming into genuine Mongolian settlements all those parts of the country populated by Chinese immigration. In the struggle for existence the Chinaman by the side of the white man or the negro, by the side of all the mongrels there may be in the country, will necessarily, by natural laws, become lord of the country, as he hopes to be the last inhabitant of the world.

Is the Chinaman necessary? who wants him? The noble president made an agricultural congress. What the members of the congress wanted was Chinese obtained through contract, a system called the coolie traffic, and not the spontaneous immigration of Chinese to Brazil. Fortunately, however, China has had this traffic stopped for humanity's sake.

We have inherited slavery which unfortunately cannot be done away with suddenly. But even so would it not be better for the statesmen to whom are committed the fortunes of our state and the future of our race, to endeavor to develop and protect free labor instead of trying to prolong slavery by means of the Chinese—the more so as their defenders confess that the coolie element is immoral, low, servile, and will serve only to contaminate our population and degrade our country.

Is there a lack of laborers? If such a want exists, it is not because they can not be found in the empire, but because the good ones, those capable of work, do not go to agriculture. Is it not because slavery impedes this development of the character, energy and individual qualities in the countries where it exists, on the part of those who are subject to it, and keeps them from those kinds of labor that are considered servile? You cannot have free and slave labor at the same time, nor slavery and immigration. We must choose between them. Are we to put our trust in slavery or in free labor? Being so, gentlemen, the substitute is not the Chinese; it is a much more tolerable lot and an easier one which should be meted out to the slave family. It is, on the other hand, the education of the free-born children. We should give to those who are born free, and who at twenty-one are to enter into the enjoyment of their liberty according to the law of the 28th of September, a proper education which will not leave them incapable of the social duties which are to devolve upon them.

The ministry, or the liberal China, which took away from freedom their right to vote did not take it away from those freedom, and it is not now time to think of the education and of the future of men destined to form a part of Brazilian society?

These are the grave and important questions which bear upon the transition from slave to free labor; and the government, instead of thinking, as it does, of how to create what will be practically a new slavery, should think of the means of reconciling to agricultural life the race which is today employed in the cultivation of the soil with slave labor and the new free generation slave family that which every man needs to have, stimulus to labor and to render this labor productive. Instead of Chinese immigration it should set about it courageously to resolve this great problem, extinguishing domestic slavery instead of rendering slavery a reality in kind of colonist, binding the present slave to the soil instead of rendering him a mere hind during the transition which would be short, opening a future in labor to the race which has been used as slaves, giving it an interest in the soil, a fatherland in the country. If many injustices which oppose themselves to our progress were repaired by humane laws, I am sure that the country would get a much better result from this strong force, from this better comprehension of its true interests both material and moral, than in attempting to renew the source of traffic, using Asia where she fur-

nishes us Africa, seeking a yellow with the black in the slave quarter, in the fields, and in the family. The slavery that came to us from Africa has been the cause of this uncertainty of our future, of all the ills we complain of which affect family, society, religion, politics and economic organization. This iller from Asia is arising to obscure, indelible, and evil-omened. So rise great evils. Where they last trickle from the earth they are hardly visible, mere threads of water which afterwards go on growing and swelling insensibly till they are Amazons or Mississippis.

It is possible, gentlemen, that this new endeavor, like so many others, is only a deception; and I hope it is. I had as I have been for me to make this protest, I feel that it is my duty to not avoid it, for I could not sell myself a Brazilian if I concentrated myself with the present alone and with its necessities; if I had not a thought for the future of this land which we should transmit to our posterity more prosperous and free than we received it from our ancestors.

In the course of a speech upon the same question, Deputy Felício dos Santos said:

The cessation of the African traffic, and the difficulty of the assimilation of the alien element which withdraws instead of assimilating, have been the protecting circumstances of the development of the white race in our midst.

Slavery aided us in the beginning of our nationality, but notwithstanding this fact, I am as intimate to slavery as the noble deputy from Pernambuco.

What we need is to develop the agricultural man belonging to the soil, the property holding colonist; to increase the number of Brazilians and not simply the number of laborers. We need to have those coming to enable themselves by labor, for the people are not governed by philosophy, but by the models and examples which are presented to them.

Where is there a place in Brazil that asks for the Chinese? The noble minister of foreign affairs previously to holding the position which he now occupies did not want the Chinese. The majority of the extensive planters do not desire them. Those who do wish them are in the position of the English colonists of whom a historian said in 1818 that they would gladly accept the stars if they could only have acquired them at that time.

Where comes the great enthusiasm of the liberal party for labor? The conservative party gave the most telling blow to extend property-holding with the law of September 28th. What is the liberal party going to do? To substitute the black man with the yellow one under the pretext of compromise. But this is only rendering the crisis languid and revolutionary instead of gradual and slow. It is free labor that must substitute slave labor; and planting on a large scale must be substituted by small farming.

As I understand it, the most efficacious means of aiding agricultural industry is the opening of roads and markets, and by means of professional instruction to enable it to render the soil more productive. Cheap labor purchased artificially, cannot be advantageous to any country, and if the Chinaman should really come and make labor cheap it will only be a calamity for us.

I pass on to reply to some of the objections presented by the minister of foreign affairs to the ones preceding me. His excellency favors the Chinese on account of the cheapness of their labor, but he forgets the quality of such labor.

Cheap labor is an advantage when it is the result of artificiality, but not when it is natural. For such a reason alone the Chinaman would be a calamity, because this artificial cheapness of labor would drive off European immigration and establish an actual quarantine against the European colonist.

The noble minister was led into this economic error by an article on strikes published in the London Times. If England should commit the great error of calling in Chinese operatives to compete with her own people, she would shortly find herself with a more serious crisis than that of strikes—the question of providing food for thousands of laborers out of employ. In California, the interest of more than half the electors injured by the cheap labor of the Chinese is a powerful argument against them; and it has become the duty of the government of that state to look after this matter.

The noble minister of foreign affairs has read the report of a Brazilian official in Peru on the convenience of Chinese immigration, which opposes the Chinese. That official says that the Chinaman cannot be a colonist, that he can only be a working machine with all the disadvantages that have been mentioned. I should observe further

that the information given by our representative in Peru is in answer to questions of the government, and is for this reason, circumscribed. But even so our minister says that Chinese will not do for colonists.

The noble minister doubts whether Chinese immigration will be carried on to such an extent as to produce the same economic effects as in the United States. It is not the Irish laborer alone who cries out against the pernicious effects of this immigration, but also a part of the most enlightened population. It has kept out European immigration from those states where it has established itself. But one must not confound the western states with those of the Pacific coast. Statistics, and statistics in the United States are a reality, demonstrate very clearly that Chinese immigration drives off European immigration. From this point of view the question would allow further treatment, but I will pass on to another class of considerations.

The noble minister of foreign affairs does not believe that Mongolian invasion will come to Brazil with this immigration that is proposed. Certainly the Chinese will not come here with the facility with which they go to the United States, where they are more willing to close their doors against them. His excellency does not believe that the United States fear that their country will become Mongolian.

If the laws regulating the movements of population were followed without obstruction, the country would infallibly become Mongolian. But this will not happen because the American race will defend itself.

The more advanced race, if it defends itself, cannot be absorbed by an inferior race, while it remains impassive through reasons of false compassion, it will be destroyed. In the struggle for existence there are many circumstances which protect the development of any race, and most important among them perhaps the hereditary resistance of death and the ease of living. Every race having these two conditions may cope advantageously with any other more advanced, which does not have them.

## ILLEGAL SLAVERY.

Editor Rio News:

It appears to me that the S. João d'El-Rey company would have acted far more wisely if they had not published their "address to the public" which appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 12th inst.

They do not deny the contract of June 27, 1845, nor that their own officer matriculated the Catta Branca blacks contrary to the provisions of law 2,010, nor that their own officers in 1856 and 1869 violated the Brazilian [Catta Branca] company extinct, the latter declaration being made by James Neelid Gordon who signed the *relatório* of matriculation in 1872. They also utterly ignore the *arbitrio* of the Visconde do Rio Branco which declared such a registration to be illegal. Furthermore they omit to explain why these Catta Branca blacks are detained in the Morro Velho mines, and why they have now inhibited the plum provisions of the before-mentioned contract by which the children of the slaves in 1845 were to be freed on their attaining the age of twenty years.

Their state most embarrassing, however, that they pay away the wages of these poor blacks to persons who have no right, title or claim to receive such payment; in other words they conspire with these persons to rob the blacks of their wages, and thereby claim credit for having done it with punctuality for twenty years. This is a curious kind of morality contrived, and I am surprised that it should be put forward as a justification for the mortal injury done these blacks. I fancy that if the salaries of the chairman and superintendent were paid away without their sanction to third parties, they would scarcely be satisfied with the regularity and punctuality of the transaction, but would soon make the company understand that "the who pays lullay pays twice." In this instance the *mala fide* of the company toward the blacks is clearly evident. In respect to their freeing the blacks of the Catta Branca company, they not only have the express authority under the contract of June 27, 1845, but they also solemnly bind themselves to do it.

In this explanation they make accusations against themselves, which Sr. Nabuco never made, nor did you in your exposition of the

case. Considering the great stake the S. João d'El-Rey company have in keeping these blacks in slavery, it is not surprising that they should have used every effort for the last two years, in the courts of law, to accomplish their purposes. People who have held responsible positions such as the chairman and directors in London will sacrifice everything to maintain them, whatever may be the cost to these poor blacks.

If their sympathies are with these blacks, as they pretend, and in view of the clearest possible proofs of their right to their freedom since 1859, why has the company continued to keep them in slavery in the mines at Morro Velho? It is clear that if any loss had been encountered in this operation, this question would never have been brought before the public.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 16, 1879.

## MR. FORD'S ADDRESS

The recently-appointed British minister, Francis Clare Ford, Esq., C. B., had audience of the Emperor at São Christóvão on the evening of the 23rd instant, when he presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Emperor engaged Mr. Ford in an informal conversation for more than an hour. The minister's address was as follows:

Sir—I have the honor to present herewith to Your Imperial Majesty a letter by which the Queen my gracious sovereign has done me the honor to accredit me in the character of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Your Imperial Majesty's Court.

In accordance with Her Majesty's commands I have great pleasure in conveying to Your Imperial Majesty the expression of the high esteem and regard which Her Majesty entertains towards Your Imperial Majesty and the hearty wishes Her Majesty feels for the welfare and prosperity of the Brazilian empire.

The long standing ties of friendship which have so happily bound the empire of Brazil to Great Britain are a source of no ill grounded satisfaction to both countries and no efforts will be wanting on my part to foster and maintain them.

I enter, then, upon the fulfillment of the high mission my sovereign has deemed to confer upon me and feelings of the deepest respect towards Your Imperial Majesty, of sympathy towards the noble people over whom it is Your Imperial Majesty's destiny to rule, and of admiration for and interest in the great empire of Brazil, one of the grandest countries of the world.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION

[London, *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, August, 1879.]

The following letter has been addressed by the society to the Chinese minister on this subject:

TO THE EXCELLENCY OF HIS HIGHNESS TUNG TUNG TUNG, EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRE FROM THE IMPERIAL COURT OF PEKING TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

May it please your Excellency.—The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to remind you by this letter that, on the 6th of April last, they had the honor to introduce to your Excellency a long and important document, composed of many members of the British Parliament, and of gentlemen favorable to the object advocated by the Society.

The document desired to call your Excellency's attention to the miserable and virtually enslaving condition of the Chinese coolies in the Island of Cuba, and to the necessity of very materially modifying the late Treaty made between Great Britain and Spain, but, above all, the importance of discontinuing all immigration from China to Cuba so long as the institution of slavery is maintained in that Island.

The Committee now beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that, since the late Treaty, the way to England with a view to negotiate with your Excellency, and through your Excellency, with the Chinese Government, for a convention for the importation of Chinese into the Brazil.

The Committee feel it to be their duty to represent to your Excellency that Brazil is not a country holding more than a million of slaves; and they would, therefore, earnestly impress upon your Excellency the fact, which has been on himself not only by history but by the case of a province, viz., that any country in which slavery exists, even if the Treaty provisions for laws which prevent imported and contracted labour from becoming a virtual slavery, and therefore any Treaty between China and Brazil to the importation of Chinese must ultimately result in the virtual enslavement of the unfree labor, among others.

We are, with much respect,

Yours sincerely,  
THOMAS STOKES, Secy.  
CHARLES H. ADAMS, Secretary.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscriptions and advertisements received at the office of  
O Novo Mundo, 47 Rua Primeiro de Março.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1879

WHEN we called attention a few weeks ago to the existing evils of prostitution in this city, we stood quite alone in our condemnation of the vice and the apathy which both tolerates and encourages it. An effort had been made by some immigrant citizens to arouse a public movement against it, but aside from a petition to the Chamber of Deputies nothing grew out of their commendable endeavor. In the Chamber, a committee reported upon it with well-founded periods and a sonorous statement of some of the moral aspects of the case, but concluded that no legislation was necessary as the laws were already sufficient. And there the matter ended. A short time after, the report of a police *delegado* upon the vice was made public in which the names of many parties, all foreigners, who were engaged in bringing girls from Europe to this country, were published. The most influential journal in this city published a part of the report; the other two published it in full with comments. The *Gazeta de Noticias* entered into the subject with some show of earnestness and has since given the matter further consideration in its columns. In the meantime, however, the chief of police has been changed, and the *alcalde* is apt to purge the city from one of its greatest evils seems to be dying out. One of our contemporaries, in referring to the matter, regretted that the chief of police was so soon to resign his office as his successor would have to make all his studies of the question *de novo*. And just at this point the movement has halted. The vile commerce through which hundreds of girls are annually brought here to lead the most shameful, the most debased, the most miserable of lives, still continues unabated; and our streets, indecent enough without, are accessory, are still polluted by the most disgraceful and degrading spectacle that ever was permitted by a civilized people. There is no use in using hinted words in this matter, there is not the slightest occasion for excuses. The responsibility, the onus is not diminished in the slightest degree by the claim that these wretched women and their masters are foreigners; the shameful fact still remains that they are encouraged, come, protected when here, and supported in every way—by Brazilians. More than that, the attentions shown them in the public streets and within the notice of decent people every day of the year, is a shameful shame and reproach to a people who are now trying to shift all blame upon the shoulders of foreigners. These people do not come here upon a crusade; they come simply because they are wanted, and the reason for this fact is recognized and admitted

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

On the 13th instant the Senate received official notification of the selection of Consellerio Christiano Espinosa Otazo as senator from Espirito Santo, and the election was selected in the regular committee urgency. The case begins to look ominous as no report has been made in the committee, being evidently in search of reasons for rejecting the election. As the choice is so good in every respect, this course of the committee seems to be sincerely regretted. On the 18th, Sr. José Oliveira presented a project confining the senatorial vacancy from the province of Paralyba, owing to the effects of the *siesta* and the alleged influence of the government in the elections. It is an unworthy dodge, even for the conservatives. Death is now given more for the liberals than they are going for themselves and the conservative senate has no right to interfere.

The Chambers still being troubled with interrupted sessions has accomplished but little work since our last report. The Finance commission bill passed its third reading on the 15th, and was sent to the table. The bill granting aid to labor has been under discussion and has given rise to innumerable schemes for assisting various industries from the public treasury.

On the 17th, Sakahana Marinho presented a bill for the purpose of creating a "Rio Grande" fund, paying for civil education, secularization of cemeteries and for the maintenance of the religious society of worship. On the 18th the commission on municipal councils reported favorably on the bill for secularization of cemeteries, but with such amendments and exceptions as to make it more palatable to church authorities.

THE NUMBER of immigrants arriving at the port of New York during the month of July were 12,710.

THE POPULATION of Java is estimated at 18,000,000. The total imports of the island amounted to 44,800 francs in 1876.

The Royal Mail packet *Guadiana* which arrived at this port on the 13th from Montevideo, brought the new British Minister to this Court, Francis Clare Ford, Esq., C. C. M. G. Mr. Ford has been charged with affairs and minister at Buenos Ayres for a long time and leaves that city with the sincere regrets of a large circle of friends. Promotion to this post is a deserving recognition of a long and useful career in His Majesty's service, and his work here, thoroughly and conscientiously done by predecessor, Mr. St. John, will be a warm continuation of his official record.

Mr. Ford's official life has been thus cast in many countries and in various positions of trust, from that of attaché at Naples in 1852 to his present highly responsible position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil. His official career is as follows :

FRANCIS CLARK FORD, J. C. H. G. M. was appointed a clerk in the Irish Chancery, May 1849; was promoted to be lieutenant, July 1849, and sold out, June 9, 1851. Was appointed at Naples, July 8, 1852; at Munich, July 1853; at Paris, November 8, 1855; and paid audit at Lisbon, March 9, 1857; was transferred to Brussels, January 6, 1859; to Stuttgart, July 1862; and was appointed a secretary in the Ministry's diplomatic service, October 1, 1862. As resident was charged d'affaires at Karlsruhe from July 15, 1862, till September 26, 1863; was transferred to Vienna, June 25, 1864; was promoted to be secretary of legation in Japan, June 20, 1865, but did not proceed thither. Was transferred to Zurich, August 16, 1865, where he was in charge of the legation, from December 13, 1865, till October 13, 1866. Was transferred to Copenhagen, June 26, 1866, where he was in charge d'affaires from March 3 till May 18, 1867; was transferred to Washington, March 28, 1867, where he was in charge d'affaires from September 19, 1867, till February 8, 1868. Was transferred to Brussels, November 30, 1870, but did not proceed. Was promoted to be secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, March 30, 1871, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from November 16, 1871, till February 8, 1872, and was transferred to Vienna, October 26, 1872. Was promoted to be chargé d'affaires at Karlsruhe at Darmstadt, October 11, 1873. Was appointed H. E. M. J. agent to attend the commission at the Congress, under the 22nd and 23rd articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, July 26, 1875.

[illegible]

only a large marsh. There is some marshy land there, but all around is as high land as any other wild desert. The river, however, is the great source of wealth, and in certain months a white water is sure to be ill. The experience of living in the water to do the work has been tried, but it is not a pleasant thing, and the results, as the Indians, picked up from the luxuriant vegetation along the river, are easy living are not disposed and are not as good as the work around labor. The Indians are not very good at work, and have been several attempts on the railroad, but they have robbed one tent of a number of goods, revealed their names and ammunition, besides blankets, etc. and the Indians of the family that is engineering the road, while walking, not far from the settlement, was fired by the Indians. One arrow entered his arm, and another his breast not far from the heart. It was thought that the latter would be fatal, but he has fortunately recovered. When sufficient money can be raised to pay the emigrants to the west, and a regular method of supplying them with food and medicine, we shall see the enterprise taking its first steps toward success. There is no evidence to show that Mr. Collins has done all that any man could in his circumstances to treat his laborers fairly.—*N. Y. Times*, April 12, 1874.

*ib. Bulletin*, Aug. 12, 1874.

The total number of arrivals at the port of New York during the month of June was 2,217, of which 820 were from foreign ports, and 1,397 from domestic ports. Of this total 237 were steamers, 1,083 from foreign ports and 166 from domestic ports, and 1,980 were sailing vessels, 689 from foreign ports and 1,291 from domestic ports. As to nationality 292 of the total arrivals from foreign ports were American, 227 British, 122 French, 103 Italian, 38 German, 27 Austrian, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. The total arrivals from foreign ports in the same period of 1878 were 1,000, and from domestic ports 7,051.

RECENT sanitary improvements in London have had the effect of reducing the death rate, so that the annual saving of life during the past five years has been about 1,700, or nearly 1/100th of all English land. In the Municipal Report of 1878 the Registrar General says: "London, the greatest city in the world. Its population exceeds 2,500,000; if we add the population of its suburbs in the Outer Ring the total population is 4,500,000. Its population approaches the aggregate population of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; or, with the suburbs, it equals the populations of the capitals of France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. 'The area of this great city is 122 square miles, or a square of a little more than 11 miles to the side; so the density of population is 29,322 people to the square mile, and the proximity of the population 83 1/104 yards, or the people are at a mean distance of 11.04 yards from each other. The low rate of mortality in London, if we take its density into consideration, is still more striking than its magnitude. With a density of 29,322 persons to the square mile, the mortality should be 35.2 per 1,000, were the special systems of drainage and cleanliness in London, by which the mortality in the years 1874-8 was reduced to 25.9, the consequence is that the deaths are so low in London as 82,865, and the births being 129,184, the registered births exceed the deaths by 45,493, which exceeds the estimated increase of population (43,693) in 1,796. In the seventeenth century the mortality in London equaled the births in number."

A BRITISH association, called the Clothworkers' Company, have raised £3,000 over and above £10,000 previously voted, to cover the complete cost of the new building, including the purchase of all the site, building, furnishing and fitting with all necessary appliances the textile industries and all the instruction departments of the Yorkshire College, Leeds and they have further agreed to maintain the building and its operation in full efficiency, without extraneous or advertisements aid, for a period of five years as from January 1 next, at a cost of £2,700 per annum. This increased annual subvention has been necessary all by the addition of instruction in dyeing and applied chemistry connected with the finishing of textile fabrics and it has been arranged to obtain the services of a German instructor in dyeing who combines a complete theoretical knowledge of chemistry with a thoroughly practical knowledge of dyeing operations. The new buildings will be completed about October next.

STATISTICS of the movement of Central American coffee received at Panama during the five months ended May 31, 1879, are as follows: For Panama, 3,161 bags; South Pacific, 5,679 do.; San Francisco, 261 do.; Aspinwall, 57 do.; total, 9,158 bags. For Europe: per Royal Mail Company, 125,373 bags; per West India Company, 3,152 do.; per German Company, 56,775 do.; per French Company, 44,711 do.; total, 230,011 bags. For New York: per Pacific Mail, 31,130 bags. Total to May 31, 270,299 bags.

THE FOLLOWING is a comparative statement of the number of lives lost from various causes on steamboats during the years ending June 30, 1878 and 1879:

	1878.	1879.
From fires.....	22	1
From collisions.....	31	12
From explosions.....	33	28
From gangs, wreck and sinking.....	104	51
From accidental drowning.....	18	8
Miscellaneous.....	4	5
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>105</b>

THE NEW YORK gas companies are now furnishing gas to those consuming less than ten thousand cubic feet per month at twenty cents per one hundred cubic feet. A still further reduction is made to large consumers. Meters, service pipe and burners are furnished without charge.

GEORGE R. REYNOLDS, a bigamist, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and \$500 fine at Salt Lake City, June 17. He is the first Mormon convicted of polygamy since the passage of the act in 1862, and every effort was made to prevent his conviction.

—Permission has been granted to the "Sociedade de Mineração Mato Grossense" for three years to explore for minerals in northern Mato Grosso. The district concerned lies between the Serra Azul and Rio Arinos, and above the mouth of the Rio Manoel.

—On the 30th ult. the minister of empire issued a circular letter to the municipal councils, calling attention to the registry law of April 25, 1874, relating to births, marriages and deaths, and requiring the better observance of its provisions in the future. The law has heretofore been a dead letter.

The new chief of police has wisely undertaken putting a stop to the unending clamor of the candy-selling boys along the tramway lines in this city, and to keep all the street peddlars away from the theatres. If the police will drive away the loafers also, and then the theatre managers will discontinue the practice of selling tickets to speculators, we shall have still more reason to be satisfied.

—The minister of finance has directed the president Minas Geraes to call for the retirement of all value issues of paper money, of the value of 500 reis and 1\$, in the city of Diamantina. In case the notes are not withdrawn legal proceedings will be taken against the persons issuing them. The issue of private money in the interior of Minas Geraes is very general, and it is evident that this order will be enforced only with great difficulty.

—The national packet *Pará*, which arrived at this port on the 12th inst., brought 267 slaves from the north, of which 80 came from Pernambuco.

— According to the London *World* correspondent, Don Philip de Bourhon, son of Count de Aquila and a grandson of Dom Pedro I, is soon to marry a very wealthy American heiress. Marrying American girls seems to be the fate of this branch of the royal house of the Two-Sicilies, as the elder brother married a Miss Hamel in New York in 1890.

—During the month of August there were 2,099 arrivals of foreigners at this port of which 1,854 came from abroad and 245 from the interior. The departures were 1,310, of which 895 went abroad and 415 to the interior.

— We learn from the *Jornal da Provincia* of Campos, that the crime of selling the free children (*ingenues*) of slave women is practiced in the neighborhood of Cantagallo. The children are taken to fill the places of deceased slave children whose deaths have not been reported. We trust that the authorities will not hesitate to punish these inhuman slave dealers to the full extent of the law.

—Notwithstanding the recent rains and the consequent increase in the water supply, there are constant complaints from various localities in the city that the public supply has 'totally failed.' In some localities there has been no water for weeks; in others the supply is shut off from some houses and continued at others. This state of affairs is so unjust that it ought to be remedied at once. It is a matter which the authorities can not afford to ignore inasmuch as the health of the city as well as the comfort of certain persons is involved.

—The last American packet, the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, brought out a cargo containing eighty-two different classes of goods. In the list there were enumerated 41,648 lbs. of butter, 8,100 bbls. of flour, 200 bbls. of pork, 158,687 lbs. of lard, 20,939 lbs. of bacon, 520 cans of beer, 50,000 gals. of kerosene and 285 cases of domestics. In the miscellaneous goods, there were 17 boxes of confectionery, 30 boxes of perfumery, 233 reels of fence wire, 8 pkgs. of telephones, one billiard table, 43 bbls. of shoe pegs, and 6 cases of celluloid goods.

—One of the difficulties of commercial intercourse between this country and South America is about to be removed. It is given out that a bank is to be established in New York, with connections in the principal South American cities. With the advantage of banking facilities thus established, an additional impetus to our export trade may be expected. The employment of capital, in connection with the extension of American commerce, offers one of the best fields to the capitalist, and it is not surprising that European houses are turning their attention to this feature and noting upon it.—*The American Mail*.

— With reference to a Panama Canal, the *Saturday Review* advises persons about to invest their money in that enterprise to make "early arrangements with the government of the United States" and reminds them that "Napoleon III, in the apparent height of his power, was compelled, by the mere remonstrances of the American government, to withdraw his army of occupation from Mexico; and no private adventurer will be allowed, without the permission of the United States, to prosecute an enterprise on American soil which may involve political consequences." And the recent collapse of the Lesseps scheme proves the truth of the *Review's* position and advice.

The American ship *Trephlar*, Captain Armstrong, which put into this port for repairs on her voyage from New York to San Francisco, arrived at the latter port on the 31st of July. The ship was called from this port on the 20th of February, and was 161 days at sea. While in this port several of the ship's crew died with yellow fever and Captain Armstrong himself had a severe attack of it. The first day after leaving here, the fever broke out again, and Captain Armstrong, for the second time, his wife, daughter, the ship's carpenter, and several of the crew being prostrated by it. Mrs. Armstrong and two seamen, Harry Cave and Michael Walsh, died, and the captain and some of his crew had not fully recovered on their arrival at San Francisco. On August 1st, the first mate, William Snelling, fell ill, and was drowned. The ship was put in quarantine at San Francisco and thoroughly disinfected.

— A recent letter from Prof. Orville A. Derby, written from Aialaha on the 31st ult., states that the committee had passed the Paulo Alfonso falls and were now fairly at the beginning of their work on the upper San Francisco. The steam launch had not yet arrived and Col. Roberts was preparing to enter upon his work with canoes. Of the Paulo Alfonso Alfonso Prof. Derby says that it is pretty well advanced considering the difficulties encountered. The first ten miles, which comprises the most difficult work on the whole line, will be ready for starting about about January 1st, after which the work will be comparatively easy, though for the engineers have met great difficulties because of the expense of transportation facilities. Until recently, the work of that character has been done by men, mules being obtainable. Besides that, they have suffered from a lack of water which has been transported to the works for a distance of eight or nine miles.

After considerable difficulty in finding suitable ones, the Sailors' Mission has been temporarily established at 163 Sussex, 3rd floor. As soon as a place can be furnished with tables and chairs, a dining room will be opened at this place, and religious services will be held every Sunday at 2 p. m. The managers of this mission will also undertake for the future the support of responsible board accommodations and employment of the sailors, a much-needed and highly commendable work. In a class, the sailors are systematically victimized and robbed, even by those whose duty it is to protect them. Laws have been framed in their behalf without effect; and regulations of a most stringent character have been enforced, but with no other result than to make their situation more deplorable. What is needed here and in all other ports is the abolition of our present vicious shipping regulations, and the establishment of agencies, such as the Sailors' missions, which can have no pecuniary interest in the sailors themselves and through which they can find decent boarding-houses and employment. As long as the sailor is dependent upon the average shipping master and the average boarding house, there is precious little chance for him.





## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The establishment of a new banking house in the city of Rio Grande do Sul is announced.

The president of Pará has vetoed several acts of the provincial assembly, among them the provincial budget bill.

According to Senator Jaganovic the province of Ceará contains only about 14,000 slaves. Nearly everything is now accomplished by free labor.

The *Diário da Manhã* says that the government will take no active part in the Natchez fete this year. The ordinary military display will not be made.

The bishop of Pará, who has published the popular *Nachez fete*, has consented to the opening of the Natchez chapel during the time of the celebration.

Heavy frosts are reported from various parts of São Paulo. The *Yaguas* of Sorocaba says that ice was found in that city about five millimeters in thickness.

The customs returns at Porto Alegre for the month of August were 155,247,849. The returns for the same month of 1878 were 154,399,861; of 1877, 164,613,511.

The president of Bahia has contracted with the *Companhia Fieira* for the construction of the central sugar factories authorized by the provincial assembly in July last.

Small pox has broken out at Ilhéu Jardim, near Cataguás, in the province of Rio de Janeiro. Efforts are making to confine the epidemic within the localities where it has appeared.

The bridge boat *Estadão da Salvação* at Rio Grande do Sul from Anápolis on the 2d instant. This line was ordered constructed by the general government for service in the Ilhéu and Ilhéu Grande canals.

Interpreters from Minas state that the road to the mountains in that city. The work of the Rio Negro line has been so great an event that many soldiers have been sent there.

On the 17th the national congress *Phile* of Oitombos shipped on to the Assomede. The vessel was on her way from Victoria to this port with a cargo of coffee and furs, all of which was lost. The crew was saved.

The expenditures under authorized credits, in behalf of public relief, in the province of the Amazonas, have been: 125,485,826 in 1877-8; 461,928,788 in 1878-9; and 1,201,863,636 in 1879-80. The total expenditure is 608,723,526.

On the 16th inst. the minister of empire appointed a credit of 5,000 for the treatment of the poor small pox patients in the village of Camêda and other parts of the province of Pará, and a similar credit of 5,000 for a similar use in the province of São Paulo.

In his recent discussion of the Italian exodus from the province of Santa Catarina Deputy Mello e Almeida mentioned a statement signed by seventy-seven heads of families saying that they left their lands and the money due them from the government because of the bad treatment which they received from the director, Cavalheiro Borges.

The arrival of Conselheiro Silveira, Minister at Porto Alegre on the 15th was the scene of an enthusiastic reception and public festivities. The ex-minister was met by a special steamer carrying committees of merchants, various societies and municipalities. This reception at Rio Grande and Pelotas was equally warm and enthusiastic.

A slave dealer, José Pereira de Souza da Gama, was recently assassinated at his home in Cataguás, province of Piauí. He had just returned from a trip to São Paulo and a party of slaves which he had sold at a large profit, and was conversing with his family when some one fired upon him from an adjoining room, killing him instantly.

The discovery of remittance and people still continues. They arrived all dead yet. A representative of the *Diário da Manhã* at Andaraí announced that very few people in that out of the way place, aged respectively 120, 110 and 98 years, all of which have the perfect use of all their mental faculties. The latter observation is not very definite, but we trust no one will be sarcastic about it.

The *Tamapo*, of Pará, do Sul, relates that ten slaves of a man named Santos, of the parish of Celadão, killed one Brazilian on some business pretext, and then attempted to kill himself. The master, however, threatened to shoot the first one who attempted to leave, and the slaves then went to the authorities and delivered themselves up, saying that they had resolved to kill the first man they met so that they could go to prison and not be obliged to serve any more.

The receipts and expenses of the "Paulista" railway company during the month of July are given as follows: receipts, 128,063,880; expenses, 570,461,205; balance, 70,024,975.

The São Paulo journals announce the completion of the tramway extension to Maré e Mira Legua, on the Póthia road. It is reported that the tramway will soon be extended to Ponte Pequena.

Adverts of the 11th from São Paulo announce the arrival of steel rails at Santos for the prolongation of the São Paulo line to Jacaré.

About 300 employees of the English line as established at Santos on the 8th inst. and with men and arms, men even to the tramway line in N. Brazil. How they found a speed making them. The penic was thought enjoyed by all.

The troops of the *Macaré* (campus) railway during the month of August were 127,813,586 during the corresponding month of 1878, 109,450,170. The road transported during the month mentioned 2,427 passengers, 39,245 tons of baggage, 2,056,5 tons of sugar, and 1,995 tons of miscellaneous freight. The expenses of the road are not reported.

## THE LOTTERY SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO TRADE.

A scheme is on foot at Rio Janeiro by which an association of commercial houses propose to "redeem" in the consumer, after a certain length of time, the sums spent by him in purchases made in these houses. Each purchaser is to receive a certificate for every purchase made and paid for, and then when these certificates shall amount to the sum of 5000, they shall be convertible into one of the company's bonds of that denomination. These bonds stand their chance in a lottery every three months, the fortunate ones being converted into currency at the office of the company. This Rio News, however, pronounces the whole thing a humbug, and says, reasonably enough, "no business can be carried on without the sure realization of the cost of the goods and a fair profit on their sale. Business is not philanthropy; hence there must be a mutual benefit to all parties."—*N. Y. Com. Bulletin*, Aug. 12.

The LEAFMAN cotton trade has greatly increased since the years 1871-73, but its present condition is less enviable than that of neighboring countries. According to a return lately procured by the American consular at Livorno, the yearly consumption of cotton in the Peninsula is 30,000 tons. This cotton is worked up by 80,000 spindles, and gives employment to 60,000 operatives. There are 15,000 power looms in the country and many hand looms, the whole finding occupation for 80,000 workpeople. The largest cotton printing concerns are in the neighborhood of Milan, Turin, Pavia and Salerno, and their yearly output of printed cottons is estimated at 1,320,000 English pounds. These may seem large figures, but they only represent about 26,000 five-pound 25-yard "printers" which in Lancashire would be considered an excellent moderate production.

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DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
Sept. 1	Tamara	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Macao, Penang and London
11	Nova	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Penang, S. Vicente and London
15	Montana	Southampton and Antwerp via London and Vigo
18	Thetis	Santos
21	Malta	Buenos Aires

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The specifications, plans, profiles, maps, etc., which should be sent to a bank for the proposals may be examined by contractors at the office of the Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos, São Paulo, August 31, 1879.

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